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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Deput. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

"Bleeding Kansas" is maintaining its

The singing of doxclogies by mobs and of sacred songs by lawbreakers in jail does not change the character of lawless acts.

Count Von Waldersee evidently realizes his responsibility. Not having reached China while the trouble was going on, seems determined to create a new one.

A ruling so clearly based on a plain provision of the Constitution as that of Lieutenant Governor Gilbert relative to the taxation clause of the Muncie normal-school bill does not need any defense. The Constitution defends itself.

Yesterday the Journal based a criticism upon the alleged action of the ways and means committee in recommending an appropriation of money for the Indiana Agricultural Society. The statement was in correct. The ways and means committee has made no such recommendation, and it is not probable it will do so.

Would it not be better if the House ha fixed the limit of the compensation for the fire department and left the actual sala ries to be fixed by the Board of Safety's Would the representatives who voted to make the salaries be willing that the Legislature should increase the salaries of their police from 15 to 20 per cent? The action of the House will increase the salaries of the fire department \$21,000 a year.

It is a misfortune for any community to be dominated by an individual to the extent of allowing the individual to take the lew into his or her own hands and to confircate or destroy property without due process of law. That is what Mrs. Nation has been doing in Kansas. The Kansas law prohibits the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, but it does not pro hibit the owning of them nor authorize a private citizen to confiscate or destroy them when found in the possession of another person. Mrs. Nation should spend a little time reading law.

The very sharp commercial issue that has been raised between the United States and Russia concerning tariff duties on the respective products of the two countries should suggest to Congress the propriety of reconsidering that provision of the Dinglev tariff law framed for the alleged protection of the American beet sugar indusinjury to several other important indus-

At last Mrs. Carrie Nation has, to use street phrase, "run up against the law. property have been as lawless as any other instrations of mob law, but by appealhas been able to defy the constituted authorities in Kansas. Her example has been gratulated that she has at last been brough clearly the wrong way that she should be legally punished for her illegal acts. The fact that she is a woman should not give her immunity for the violation of law.

An officer of the Y. M. C. A. is reported as saying that "if every saloon in In which observe the pro fied therein, such smashing would b ints according to law and bankrupt then ess. If one class of people raid saloons The law may not be what som of us would have it, but the law honestly enforced is better than mob violence

thinking, as so many in Italy do to-day, a movement which this government does that the present amiable misunderstanding | not and cannot approve. The action of the of Vatican and Quirinal may long prevail." There is no doubt, he says, that the Pope far as may be judged, his Hollness does ments are restricted, but Mr. Crawford considers that in the present state of the country, with its tendency to breed Ancircumstances. "There is little doubt," he goes on calmly, "that if he went about freely the Pope would be assassinated. If this is the general belief of the faithmatters rest as they are, with his Holiness confined within limited territory. Although so fragile a person physically, he shows indications of possessing a firm and active will, and were his movements unhampered his advisers might not be able to prevent him from putting himself into danger. In addition to being a resident of Rome Mr. Crawford is a devout Catholic, and is therefore doubly qualified to speak on this sub-

SENATE BILL 84.

The objections to Senate bill No. 84 are so obvious that its defeat should not be matter of any doubt whatever. This is the bill which provides that a person who has been indicted, tried, convicted in a lower sentenced under a crimina charge may be released on bail, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. The bill seems to be based on the false and mawkish theory that it is better that ninetynine criminals should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer. That theory has already been pushed to an extreme that is bringing the administration of criminal law into disrepute and weakening some of the most important muniments of society. When cases of mot law and lynchings are increasing and when the popular distrust of courts and of legal procedures is growing is a very inopportune time to propose to add another to and without chorus or scenery. the already too numerous chances for criminals to escape justice. In a lecture delivered before the students of Yale College, on Monday night, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, said:

It has seemed to me that in some cases legislation was conceived for obstructing the punishment of criminals. Courts and executives have been tender-hearted. It is wonderful, therefore, that communities have punished when they feared that the law would interpose delays. But when legislators become aroused by the moral sense of the communities they will enact such legislation that justice will be facili- disease tated. Then lynchings will be forgotten and

be a matter of history. Before enacting a law in the interest of criminals the Legislature should consider whether it is willing to furnish a new argument for popular contempt of courts and for the application of lynch law.

Senate bill No. 84 is not only in the interest of convicted criminals, as against society, but it is in the interest of rich crimipals, as against poor ones. By its provisions any convicted criminal who can put up money or pay a good lawyer's fee can escape the sentence of a lower court. After having been convicted by a jury the convicted criminal only needs to pay his lawyer enough to justify the latter in going on his bond to escape punishment. This gives the rich criminal a distinct advantage over the poor one. It might happen that of two persons convicted of criminal conspiracy and sentenced to the penitentiary, on might be able to give a bail bond and th other not. This would be an odious dis-

The practical operation of such a law has been demonstrated in Missouri, where it has prevailed for a few years. Its effect has been to free many convicted criminals because, after bail bond is accepted their able lawyers fail to pay filing fees in the appeal, which results in the appeal not being acted on and gives the criminal liberty as long as the bond is acceptable. The Missouri law has worked so badly that it is about to be repealed. No doubt criminals and criminal lawyers would like to have more avenues of escape for criminals, but other people would rather have the present number diminished. Senate bill No. 8 should be killed.

THE NEW CRISIS IN CHINA. Recent dispatches from China indicate the approach of a crisis that may involve grave results for the allied powers or for such under the new conditions now arising. It what has led to the retaliatory action of the powers at the beginning of the allied Bermudez Company, the correspondent is Indianapolis were sold, he said, the interest ment has conceded the main features of the lemands of the powers and everything seemed to be tending, though slowly, towards peace when suddenly it is announced that Count Von Waldersee, the German commander of the allied forces, has ordered a formidable movement against the n capital of China. A dispatch of the 17th said the generals of the different forces had been ordered to have all their avail-Chaffee Count Von Waldersee said: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace and also to circumstances costly, difficult and dangerous. Si-Nganof Peking and can only be approached by nountain passes. For all that Count Von they may fall upon the allies in such numthe aggressors without any good cause of

In these circumstances the United States with that good Catholics and | draw from China as to keep our troops

German commander pending peace negotiations appears rash, to say the least, and crisis in the relations of all the powers with should consider very promptly with a view of maintaining its consistency and avoiding new and entangling alliances.

Senator Fairbanks, in a talk with the Journal's Washington correspondent, printed in another column of this paper, expresses himself in favor of the strictest economy on the part of the Legislature in its appropriations of public money. The senator is right, as he usually is, and his advice will have the very general approval of the people. True, he has not singled out any particular measure and his advice is general, but it applies with equal force to every scheme that has for its purpose the establishment of superfluous, unnecessary and expensive institutions, and it may well be regarded by the members of the General Assembly.

Everybody should welcome public discussion of the primary election bill. It proposes a change in our political methods so radical as to merit careful consideration. The evils of the present system of primary and nominating conventions have become the question is how best to accomplish it. It should be understood, of course, that any legislation on the subject is tentative. it does not work well it can be repealed. and if it develops defects they can be remedied. The thing to do is to make an honest effort to remedy existing evils.

It will be time enough for amusemen caterers to decry the alleged lack of appreciation by music lovers in Indianapolis when they stop applying the term "grand opera" to a mutilated selection of arias given without reference to dramatic effect

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Dilatory Discovery.

The Smart Set. De Sappie-I hadn't been talking with him five minutes before he called me an ass. She-Why the delay?

One Hundred to the Dollar.

Mrs. Meddergrass-I see by the papers where some feller says that wealth is nothin' but a

Mr. Meddergrass-Yep. Dr. Bleedem says there's germs on money.

Miscalled.

Philadelphia Press. "Even her friends have begun calling Mrs. Nation out of her name." "That's queer."

"They say she's a 'corker,' when, if anything at all that way, she must be a kind of un-

Pun Sterling.

He was an Anglican humorist, to be sure; out I did not at once forget that I was a gen-

"The pun is the main thing with you, seemingly," I observed, affecting an air of easy in-"I look after the shilling and the pun looks

after itself!" quoth he, amiably. Of course I was furiously angry; and still I deemed it well to dissemble.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

COUNTRY WHERE RIGHTS OF FOR-EIGNERS ARE NOT RESPECTED.

Americans Guarding Pitch Lake with an Armed Force-No Attention Paid to Minister Loomis.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Feb. 15 .- A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a ten days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good. There is a feeling of apprehension in the air. The Castro government becomes more unpopular and hostility to it is talked rather freely and the substantial and solvent people of the community condemn the government's at-Asphalt Company. The New York and informed, is quietly gathering a strong force of well-armed and well-drilled men at the pitch lake. These men are in command of Major Rafferty, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, a brave the case now being made in Washington.

and efficient officer. They will resist all encroachment, whether made by government or revolutionary troops. The United to the pitch lake with orders not to allow the company to be dispossessed prior to the conclusion of the judicial investigation of The Venezuelan government is endeavorin every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez Company to resort to the tribunals. The refusal of the the knowledge that in Venezuela the president or dictator changes the judges in a night or imprisons them if they do not give the judgment they are bidden to give. The correspondent talked with five diplomats in Caracas. They all asserted that the United States government had acted with great prudence and with a degree of forbearance that almost ceased to be a virtue. They spoke highly of the skill and tact with which Minister Loomis had met a delicate and difficult situation. The diplomatic side of this business is most important and interesting. The United States after receiving all of the legal records and facts in the controversy between the Venezuelan government decided to make a thorough investigation and sent for a complete set of laws of Venezuela, some sixteen columes. Pending the outcome of this investigation they asked the Venezuelan government, as a matter of courtesy between friendly nations, to kindly suspend the peration of the decree dispossessing the New York-Bermudez Company till an investigation could be made. This the Venezulean government declined to do. The request was repeated and again refused. It was then made a third time in an emphatic nanner by Mr. Francis B. Loomis; in fact, it was put as a sort of vigorous demand the third time, but the result was the same, Then a protest was made and that was ignored by the Castro government though it had ample power and authority to meet any or all of these demands, if it saw fit. The trouble over the asphalt is only one of a large number of incidents in which the Venezuelan government has recently been guilty of grave offense to the government of the United States. Three months ago Barcelona was thrust into prison without The United States government demanded an apology, but has not yet received it. A year earlier the same consul was arrested and threatened with torture he did not pay a large sum of money to local officials. A few months ago a Germerchant at Barcelona was tortured by officials there for the purpose of extortng money from him. The German govern ment sent a cruiser there at once and got atisfaction and kept the vessel four

ost of the time for a year. Last year the

aration for that

can consul at Leguayra was attacked

has never received satisfactory

HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT RECOM-MENDING POSTPONEMENT.

The Measure Appropriating Money for a Governor's Mansion Is Considered.

THE SALE OF STATE PROPERTY

A LIVELY DEBATE ON THE PROPOSI-TION IN THE SENATE.

A Hot Fight Over the Bill for a State Veterinarian - Legislative News and Gossip.

One of the first things the House did yesterday was to pass Representative Cooper's anti-trust bill. Three Democrats voted against the bill. The House was in its usual economic mood, and concurred in the report of the ways and means committee, indefinitely postponing the bill relating to so pronounced as to call for reform, and the Vincennes University claim. When the House adjourned yesterday evening an effort was being made to kill the bill ap-Governor's residence.

The House spent some time in the afternoon trying to dispose of some temperance legislation. This came up in the way of two reports from the temperance committee on Mr. Scott's bill. The minority report was adopted. The majority wanted to kill the measure. If the bill passes as it now stands no one can apply for a liquor months after a remonstrance has been successful. Perhaps the hottest fight of the day in the House was over the re the committee on agriculture on Senator Guthrie's bili establishing a state veterinarian to take the place of the live stock commission. The friends of the bill were finally successful over its enemies and

the measure will come up again. After a lively debate the Senate in afternoon adopted the majority report of the committee recommending the passage of Senator Goodwine's bill, which provides for the sale of all property owned by the State lying within the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis. A number of sen-ators supported the majority report favoring the passage of the bin in order to have the bill printed and of giving the Senate an opportunity of debating its provisions. The morning session was taken up with the discussion of Senator Wood's bill making it a felony to allow a chira or dependent person to die without having medical at-The minority of the committee recommended the passage of the bill, and aner a lengthy debate the report of the minority was concurred in. Late in the afternoon session a flood of new bills poured in.

BUSY DAY IN THE SENATE.

Proposed Sale of State Land Debated-Anti-Christian Science Bill.

A divided committee report on Senator Goodwine's bill, which provides for the sale and relocation of certain of the state institutions located in the city of Indianapolis was made the subject of a spirited debate in the Senate yesterday afternoon, which finally resulted in the adoption of the majority report favoring the passage of the

Those favoring the passage of the bi argued that the removal of the institutions to new sites outside the city limits would not only be a good business proposition but would be of inestimable benefit to the unfortunate inmates of the various institutions. They maintained that the present buildings were old and poorly equipped and that if sold new sites could be purchased and modern buildings erected with less than half of the purchase money Senator Layman, who signed the minority report recommending that the bill be the State, but was opposed to the removal St. Clair Park, which immediately adjoins that institution. The park, he declared, was one of the most beautiful spots in the reason why the State should maintain a park for the sole benefit of Indianapolis, and urged that the bill be passed in order

to our constituents," he said, in conclusion, "before being overly generous to the citizens of Indianapolis AMOUNT OF INTEREST. Senator Ball said he was in favor of the majority report because the sale of the property would be a good business proposititude toward the New York and Bermudez | tion for the State. If the property belong-State about \$36,000 per annum. He said the State owed a little over \$4,000,000, and it was only proper that the State property should sold and the money applied to the State debt, "The State," he said, in conclu-"has too long beautified the parks of

> Senator Joss said he was in favor of selling a part of the State property situated in the city, but was very much opposed to the some of it. He said there was a grave question as to whether, if the Institute for the Blind was sold, the money would not go to the State University, but that he would discuss that proposition at some future time. He thought the Deaf and Dumb Institute should be sold and a new site selected, and in order that the bill could be so amended as to provide for the selling of a part of the property he said he would vote for the adoption of the

halt was being called. If the city wants

these parks let it buy them. The State has

no right to beautify one city at the expense

majority report of the committee recon mending the passage of the bill. Senator Stillwell was in favor of adoption of the minority report. He said the State had a right to own parks and the right to locate them wherever she pleased. It was particularly fitting, he said, that the parks should be located in the capital city. He did not believe that the State of Indi ana had grown so poor that it could not maintain a park in Indianapolis if it wanted to. Senator Stillwell also made the point that the property of the State located in Indianapolis had grown valuable through the thrift and enterprise of the citizens of dianapolis and, therefore, they were en-

A vote on the minority report resulted n its defeat-3 to 45. Senators Thomps Miller and Layman were the only senators voting for its adoption. The majority report was then concurred in. After the vote Senate devoted a short time to committee eports and the introduction of new bills and then adjourned early in order to allow the committees some opportunity of catching up with their work.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST BILL The bill of Senator Wood relative to as a special order yesterday morning. The the consular agent of the United States at | bill, after consideration in committee, resulted in a divided report, the majority fahad not introduced the bill in good faith. the in Venezuelan waters. The Italians | and was, therefore, not in earnest about advocating its passage. He denied that such was the case, and said that he was the majority horoughly in earnest for the reason that

of the so-called faith healers. "I know that this bill has been objected to," said Senator Wood, "because its provisions are deemed too drastic, but I think every fairmember of this body will a that if it can be positively shown that, through the failure or refusal of a Christian Scientist to allow medical aid to be administered to a child or other dependent person, the death of such person results, it is time for the law to interfere. The penalty is not inflicted except in such cases as this. It should be our duty to protect the infant especially against the awful su-perstitions that have already resulted in the deaths of thousands of their number. There are some who contend that this bill will restrict the people in their religious practices; that they will not be allowed to enjoy that liberty that they should be granted. I am a firm believer in religious berty, but I am not bound by any creed Therefore, I believe that every man should be allowed to worship as he sees fit, and the law proposed does not place any re-strictions upon those who are capable of judging for themselves.

PROTECTION/FOR CHILDREN.

"It gives the needed protection to the children and the dependents of whatever class. I want to call your attention to the so-called Christian Scientists. The doctrines of this particular sect are a sham on the Christian religion and their practices show them to be a secrilegious people. The literature of the Christian Scientists contains but two books, the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's work. They claim that the latter is equally inspired with the former; that it is a divine revelation. If that is not sacrilege what is it? The Christian Scientists are not advocates of prayer any more than any other religious sect. The principle that is uppermost in their belief is that all disease is evil and that goodness should predominate. Negative the fact of existing evil, affirm the goodness and you | dispel the physical disease. They do not deny the divinity of Christ, but they do claim that believers in their faith may have the same divine attributes that Christ proprlating money with which to build a had. They tell you that, like Christ, they have the power to lay their hands upon the blind and they shall see again.' Senator Wood, in conclusion, said there was an immediate necessity for a law that

will cause Christian Scientists and other classes of faith healers to confine work to persons who shall of their own volition receive their treatment. Senator Wolcott took a similar stand advocating the adoption of the minority report, which favors the passage of the bill He made reference to the many and varied heense in a township or ward within six fanatical religious waves that have swept various parts of the world in ages past, but contended that the fanatics of those days sought only the salvation of souls. 'Here in the twentieth century." said he, 'we have a new fanatical religious wave, and those who are following in its wake are seeking to heal the sick through the agency of prayer. Prayer, to be effective, must certainly be understood. The babe ravaged by disease and without volition of its own is placed in the care of Christian Scientists to be healed by prayer or through mental process of some sort. What conception has the babe of all this? Such methods are not only against the laws of nature, but are in conflict with the divine law." Senator Wolcott thought the bill a good one in every respect, and said that it would give the desired protection to chil-

> SENATOR AGNEW'S VIEW. Senator Agnew took an opposite view. He thought there were two sides to the question. According to his judgment, there is as much contention among the different schools of medicine as exists between the medical profession as a whole and the Christian Scientists. He said it was a wellknown fact that physicians of different schools differed radically as to the proper remedies and methods of treatment in the most common diseases. He did not believe that the people of the State should be forced to employ a physician if they did not wish to do so.

Senator Thompson said there was nothing in the doctrine of Christian Scientists that would prevent them from administering to a child, even though they were being treated by materia medica. Under the provisions of the bill, he said, there could be no prosecution for felony unless it was a case of a dependent person whose life was lost by the withholding of medical aid, in which case the cause of death would have to be proven. At the close of Senator Thompson's remarks Senator Fortun moved the previous question, in order to shut off any further debate, and the minority report was then concurred in by a vote of 26 to 20. The congressional reapportionment bil

on motion of Senator Osborn, was advanced to engrossment without debate.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Vincennes Claim Indefinitely Post-

poned-Nicholson Law Amendment. Bills on third reading were the first item indefinitely postponed, said that he favored of business taken up in the House yesterthe sale of a part of the land owned by day morning, and later committee reports were heard. One of these reports was from of the Institute for the Blind or the sale of the committee on ways and means, reccommending the indefinite postponement of the bill providing for the payment of the city and the State could well afford to claim of the Vincennes University. The House concurred in the resolution killing Senator Wood said he could see no good the bill. Representative Cooper's anti-trust till was taken up on third reading and passed by a vote of 82 to 3. Those who that it could be sold. "We should be just voted against the bill were Democrats. They were Messrs. Catley, Haines and Tucker. Several of the members were absent when the bill was voted on. Senator Osborne's bill providing for a metropolitan police system for cities of a certain size troduced by Mr. Reser, abolishing districts for the insane nospitals of the State, wa passed under a suspension of the rules. The bill provides that patients shall be assigned to the hospitals which the State Board of Charitles deems best, with regard to districts. It is thought this plan will relieve the crowded hospitals.

STATE BOARD BILL KILLED. Among the committee reports was one from the committee on agriculture making a favorable report on Mr. Bonham's bill the city of Indianapolis and it is time a appropriating \$40,200 to purchase land for the State Board of Agriculture. On motion of Mr. King the House declined to concur in the report. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

> Just before noon the House had quite a fight over the report of the committee on agriculture, on Senator Guthrie's bill. abolishing the State Live Stock Commission and establishing the office of State veterinarian. There were two reports, the majority of the committee recommending passage and the minority indefinite postponement. Representative Roberts, of Jefferson, made a strong appeal to the House in the interests of the bill. Mr. Whitcomb also spoke for the bill. All sorts of motions were made and in the midst of the excitement some one tried to adjourn the House. This failed to carry and on motion of Mr. Marshall, of Tippecanoe, the bill was indefinitely postpened by a vote of 43 to 39 The Democrats voted against the bill In the afternoon, however, the bill was resuscitated, the House voting to reconsider its action. The motion to reconsider was made directly after the House convened at 2 o'clock. Mr. Neal made the principal speech in favor of the motion He said that since the House adjourned as noon he had received information that led him to believe the bill should pass. He said the committee on claims had since I o'clock considered the claim of John P. Hartzell of Fort Wayne, who says the State owes him \$12,500. Mr. Neal said the evidence showed that the sanitary board or live stock commission visited Mr. Hartzell's dairy farm at Fort Wayne and examined his cows for tuberculosis. Five of the ani mals were ordered killed. The cor then came into Fort Wayne and told newspaper reporter that they had ordered five of Hartzell's cows killed. The statement of the board was printed in a newspaper and Hartzell's business was ruined Mr. Neal's information was that the examination of the cows was made by placing the ear at their sides and listening for evi-dence of tuberculosis. Mr. Neal's theory was that a board of this kind should be bill was successful by a vote of 48 to 36. THE NICHOLSON LAW.

The House spent some time considering

monstrance effective six months instead of two years. Mr. Muller, of Vanderburg Mr. Louttit wanted to refer the bill to to bear. He could see no reason why the measure before the vote to concur in the minority report was put. Mr. Adamson made an appeal for the bill, saying he proposed to speak for it although it might be political suicide. He spoke rather sar-castically of the majority of the temperance committee. He said they all posed as temperance men, but "they didn't seem to be working at it now." Mr. Scott and Mr. Parker also made speeches in support of the minority report, but Mr. Woesling spoke for the majority and against the bill. The members voted as follows on the motion to adopt the minority report: Ayes-Adamson, Allen, Beckman, Bishop Bonham, Burrier, Carmichael, Cravens, Cruson, Davis of Greene, Davis of Wayne, Gauntt, Gerber, Gillett, Haines, Horsfield, Jack, Jackways, James, John, Johnson, Kelley, King, Kirkman, Marshall, Mc-Carty of Fountain, Matthews, Metsker, Miller of Kosciusko, Miller of Ohio, Minturn, Morton, Mummert, Neal, Parker, Scott. Short, Sparks, Stookey, Stout, Stutesman, Van Fleet, Vestal, Waugh, Speaker Artman-45. Noes-Bell, Burkhart, Catley, Clarke, Clem, Coble, Cox, Cooper, Dilley, Dirkson, Dudley, Haines, Jackman, Lawrence, Lopp, Louttit, Maxam, Morgan, Muller, Oster-meyer, Parks, Passage, Pritchard, Reagan, Reser, Roberts of Dearborn, Robertson, Schreeder, Scifers, Thomas, Trout, Wes-

ling, Whitcomb, Zollman-34. LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT. The committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis made two reports on the bill regulating and increasing the salaries of the members of the Indianapolis fire department. The majority report recommended the bill for passage. The minority also recommended it for passage, with an amendment to the effect that the City Council should raise the salaries of the firemen if it was deemed advisable, and making the present rates of wages the minimum rate. The majority report was signed by Representatives Clarke, Reagan, Pritchard, Morgan, Owen and Murphy. Messrs. Ostermeyer, Minturn and Whitcomb signed the minority report. The ma-jority report was concurred in and Mr. Clarke sought to have the rules suspended and the bill placed on its passage, but failed in this attempt. Representative Schreeder's bill changing

the term of office of the mayor of Eva ville from two to four years was passed under a suspension of rules. The judiciary committee's report on Mr. Pritchard's bill giving the Governor authority to appoint the state supervisor of oil was considered. There were two reports on the bill, the majority report recmmending passage. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Slack, Louttit and Davis of Greene, was for indefinite postpone-ment. It was tabled on motion of Mr. Marshall, of Tippecanoe. Mr. Davis, of Greene county, sought to

kill the bill providing for a Governor's residence. In order to get the matter before the House he moved that his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill be taken from the table, where it was placed on Monday. The motion carried by a vote of 54 to 22. The question was then whether or not the enacting clause should be stricken from the bill. Mr. Davis said he opposed the measure because he believed the money which would be required to build a governor's residence could be better applied to relieving the unfortunates of the State. He spoke of the act of the House in killing the epileptic village bill. and thought if the State could not afford to spend its money for institutions of this kind it could not build a mansion for the Governor. Mr. Stutesman supported Mr. Davis in his contention. While the House was in the midst of this discussion an adjournment was taken.

AGNEW SHIP CANAL BILL.

House Committee Decides to Make Favorable Report.

The House committee on cities and towns

held a meeting last night and arranged to make a report on Senator Agnew's ship canal bill. All but two of the members have agreed to report favorably on the bill. Representative Erdlitz, who is opposed to the measure, did not vote last night, out of deference, he said, to Senator Agnew. It was at Mr. Erdlitz's suggestion that the bill was referred to the committee on cities and towns, and since he had advised Mr. Agnew that this was the proper committee to consider the bill, he did not like to go on record as voting against it.

At the time the bill was referred to the committee ar. Erdlitz had not decided what he would do about the matter. Representative Johnson, another member of the committee, did not vote last night and will probably bring in a minority report, opposing the bill. Mr. Erdlitz will speak against the bill on the floor of the House. Messrs. Louttit and Slack, of the commit tee, who went to visit the proposed route of the canal as the guests of the land companies, were very enthusiastic over the bil at the meeting last night. Mr. Johnson, in explaining his position last night to the other members of the committee, said: "I am prejudiced against this bill and have become thoroughly disgusted with it. Since it has passed the Senate, members of that body who voted for it have come to me and asked me to do all I could to defeat it, saying that they were disgusted with their action and declaring that they voted for it under a misapprehension

JAMES BILL FAVORED.

was also passed. House bill No. 511, in- It Provides for Abolishment of the

The House committee on reformatory institutions is prepared to make a report on the James bill, abolishing the present board of managers of the Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison. At a meeting held by the committee yesterday evening it was decided to report the bill favorably with amendments. As the bill will be reported to the House it will provide for the abolishment of the present board of managers and the appointment of a board of trustees within thirty days after the taking effect of the act. The James bill provided that this new board should include so that the board will be composed of three women. The Governor may reappoint the three women who compose the present board of managers if he desires. The bil gives the Governor power to remove the trustees for cause. It fixes their salary at which is now being grawn by the members of the present board. This is done to make the salaries of the new board conform with those paid the trustees of most of the other state institutions It was announced at the committee n ing yesterday that Superintendent Keeley's term of office will expire in March or April of this year, and it was said that she does not desire to retain the position longer.

SENATORS HOLD A CAUCUS. Republicans Trying to Get Together

on a Primary Bill. The Republican members of the Senate met in caucus shortly after the adjournment of the afternoon session yesterday for the purpose of discussing and making a caucus measure, if possible, of one of the two primary election bills that are now

being considered by the Senate committee

on elections. The provisions of both bills were thoroughly debated, some of the senators expressing a predilection for the Minturn bill and others favoring the Joss bill. There were also a number of senators present who were opposed to the passage of either bill and after being in session for more than an hour the caucus was compelled to adjourn without arriving at any decision in the matter. Several of those who attended the meeting expressed themselves afterwards to the effect that it would be mpossible to make a caucus measure either the Joss or the Minturn bill as the senators were too widely divided in their inions to ever get together in the matter. Senator Agnew's anti-trust bill was not

MANY ARE HEARD.

The Last Meeting to Consider Request for Appropriations.

n'ght, a number of "hearings" were had sentatives of several state institu ions and organizations were parties their financial needs. ependent people against the ravages I that the bill be amended by making a re- | Board of Charities, the State Horticultural I

Society, the State Dairy Association, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissi county, moved to lay the minority report on the table. The motion was lost. The formatory were all represented. Superinvote of 45 to 34. Before this vote was taken | tion. R. A. Brown, clerk of the Supreme Court, was present to ask for an approthe judiciary committee, but Mr. Bonham | priation of \$1,500 with which to take care said that committee had enough burdens of the records of his office, and the state supervisor of natural gas made an appeal question should not be decided at once. for funds with which to pay office expenses.

Two or three of the members spoke on the The committee will hold its next meeting on Menday night of next week to begin work on the appropriation bill.

Two New Senate Measures.

The bill introduced by Senator Ogborn, yesterday, provides that the rudiments of vocal music, including singing by note, shall be taught in all the public schools of the State, and that, beginning with Jan. 1, 1902, all teachers shall be required to pass examinations on their ability to teach this subject. Power is given school trustees to employ a special teacher where they so desire, but they must be examined by the State Board of Education and paid out of the special school fund.

A bill introduced by Senator Wood requires the Governor to appoint an inspector of the Metropolitan police forces of the various cities of the State.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

New Senate Bills.

No. 411. Senator Agnew-Fixing the duties and salaries of state officers. Fees and No. 412. Senator Agnew-Fixing the fees of county clerks. Fees and salaries. No. 413. Senator Barlow-Providing for fire protection. Public health No. 414. Senator Gochenour-Concerning the incorporation of cities of less than 23,000 inhabitants. Cities and towns. No. 415. Senator Guthrie-Regulating foreign corporations. Corporations. No. 416. Senator Guthrie-Requiring surety and loan companies to report their guarantee assets. Corporations. No. 417. Senator Layman-Providing for municipal assessments against real estate. Senator Legeman-Regulating the taxing of dogs. County and township No. 419. Senator Matson-Concerning the jurisdiction of courts in civil cases. Ju-No. 420. Senator Ogborn-Providing for the teaching of music in the public schools. No. 421. Senator Thempson-Providing for salaries for presidents and officers of State University. Fees and salaries.

No. 422. Senator Thompson-Concerning incurable insane paupers in Indianapolis. No. 423. Senator Wolcott-Referring to decedents' estates. Judiciary. Senator Wolcott-To increase No. 424. the salary of the recorder of Jasper county. Fees and salaries. No. 425. Senator Wood. Providing for creating a state police inspector. Cities

Senate Bills on Third Rending in

No. 75 (Osborn)-Providing metropolitan police system for cities of from 10,000 to 5,000, not operating under special charter. Passed-56 to 30. No. 154 (Osborn)-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Keystone, Wells county. Passed-74 to 0. No. 36 (Osborn)-For the encourgement of county institutes. Passed-71 to 9. No. 24 (Johnston)-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Alamo, Montgomery county. Passed-79 to 0.

New House Bills.

The following new bills were introduced No. 527. Mr. Matthews-Allowing the city of Elwood to levy a tax for certain purposes. Cities and towns No. 528. Mr. Minturn-Increasing the salary of Marion county's assessor from \$1,800 to \$2,500. County and township business. No. 529. Mr. Minturn-For an act requiring hotels three stories in height and over to provide fire escapes. Manufactures and commerce No. 530, Mr. Dudley-Concerning the practice of dentistry. vital statistics. No. 521. Mr. Pritchard. Prohibiting the use of formaldehyde in foodstuffs. Medicine, health and vital statistics No. 532. Mr. Reagan-An act legalizing and validating certain acts of the several

House Bills on Third Rending in

departments, boards and officers of the city

of Indianapolis. Affairs of the city of In-

House. 415 (Cooper)-Anti-trust bill, Passed. 82 to 3. No. 375 (Burrier)—Providing for a State mine inspector at \$1,800 per year and two assistants at \$1,200 each per year. Passed, No. 278 (Whitcomb)-Amending the sewer assessment provisions of the Indianapolis charter. Passed, 74 to 0.

Senate. Committee Reports. -Education .-House bill No. 141 (Dirkson), defining the luties of certain officers. For passage, Senate bill No. 371 (Johnson), provioing for a United States flag for each school-building within the State. Indefinite post-House bill No. 139 (Burrier), providing for certain schoolhouses. For passages. House bill No. 140 (Dirkson), for the establishment and maintenance of joint district schools. For passage.

-Corporations .-Senate bill No. 404 (Johnson), establishing certain rights of companies organized for the purpose of constructing telephone lines. For passage.

House bill No. 54 (Owen), provid the repair of free turnpike roads. Indefi-Senate bill No. 378 (Stillwell), fixing the construction of free gravel roads. Inden-Senate bill No. 181 (Gochenour), concern-

ing highways and supervisors. For pass-House bill No. 221 (Newton), to permit the construction of free gravel and macadamized roads. For passage Senate bill No. 379 (Stillwell), providing or the construction of gravel roads.

-Benevolent Institutions -Senate bill No. 259 (Kittinger), concerning the preaching of the gospel. Indefinits Senate bill No. 162 (Charles), authorizing the establishment of the Indiana village of epileptics. Indefinite postponement. Senate bill No. 223 (Lambert), to authorize the better cure and control of orpnans. Senate bill No. 328 (Fleming), to authorize the better care and control of orphans. In-

-Swamp Lands and Drains --Senate bill No. 387 (Winfield), providing for the cancellation of ditch assess Senate bill No. 401 (Legeman), prohibiting the obstruction of ditenes. Indefinite post-Senate bill No. 276 (Lambert), providing for the better cleaning of diches. Indefi-

nite postponement. -Claims and Expenditures. -Senate bill No. 396 (Gochenour), ceding jurisdiction of this State over certain ands owned by the United States, For pas-

-Federal Relations -Schate bill No. 232 (Johnson), authorizing the issuance of search warrants. For pas-

-County and Township Business .-House bill No 321 (Owens), providing for the taxation of pipelines. For passage after House bill No. 116 (James), providing that county officers may execute bonds by giv-ing surety. Indefinite postponement. House bill No. 257 (Owens), concerning taxation. For passage. House bill No. 434 (James), providing for

a courthouse at Greencastle. For passage. -- Insurance .-Senate bill No. 306 (Heller), authorizing the incorporation of farmers' and citizen voluntary associations for the purpose of insuring farm property. For passage, Senate bill No. 334 (Barlow), for the organization of mutual fire and lightning insurance companies. Indefinite postpone-

-Railroads.-Senate bill No. 364 (Burns), to authorize street and electric railroad companies to make contracts with similar companies Senate bill No. 243 (Fleming), authorizing interurban railroads to use county roads Majority report for indefinite postpone ment. Minority report for passage, Ma-

jority report adopted. -Mines, Mining and Manufacturing .-Senate bill No. 386 (Fleming), requiring the plugging of abandoned natural gas